FIGURE 44
Distribution of Type 6 Features

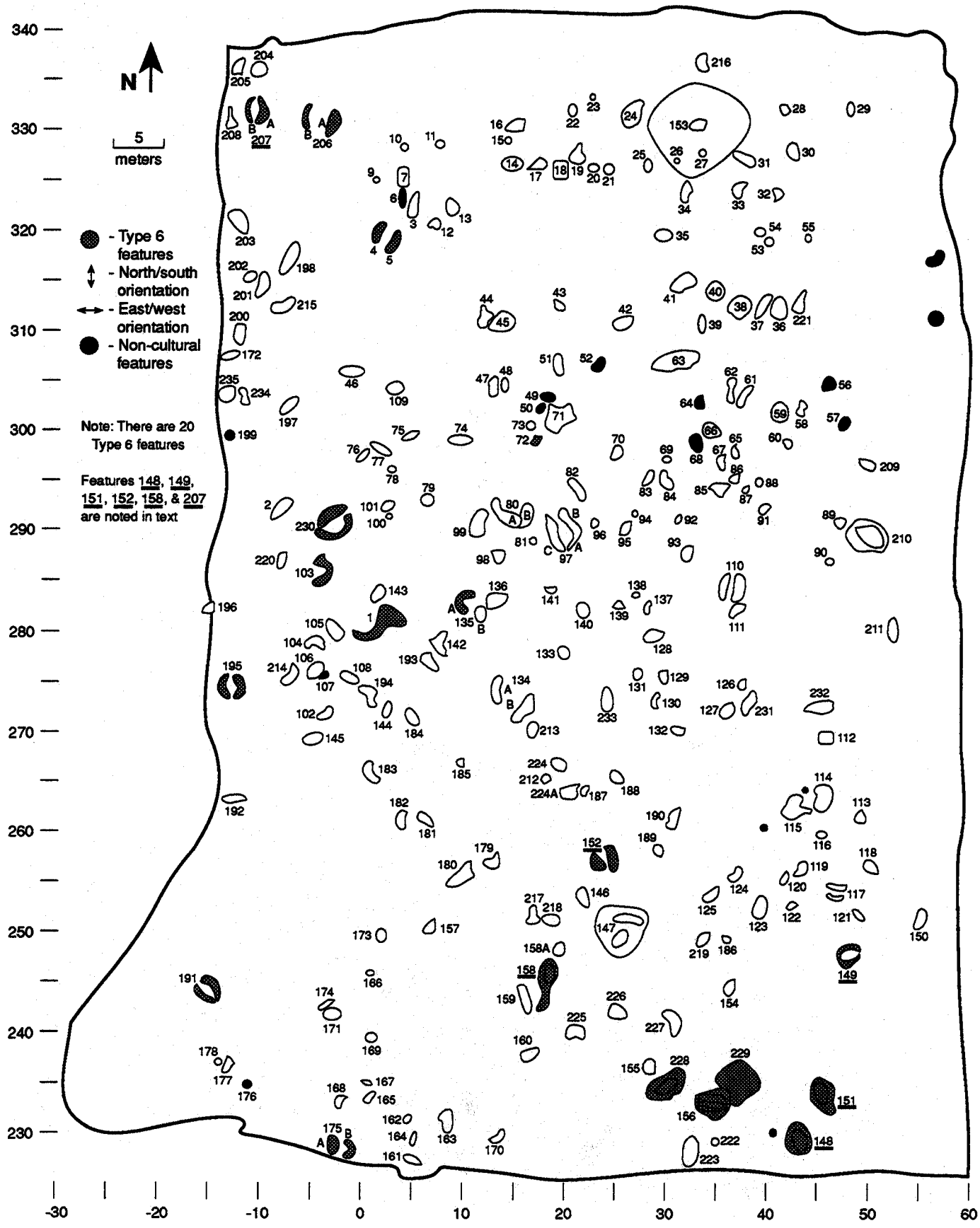


FIGURE 45

Varied Opening Plan Views of Type 6 Features

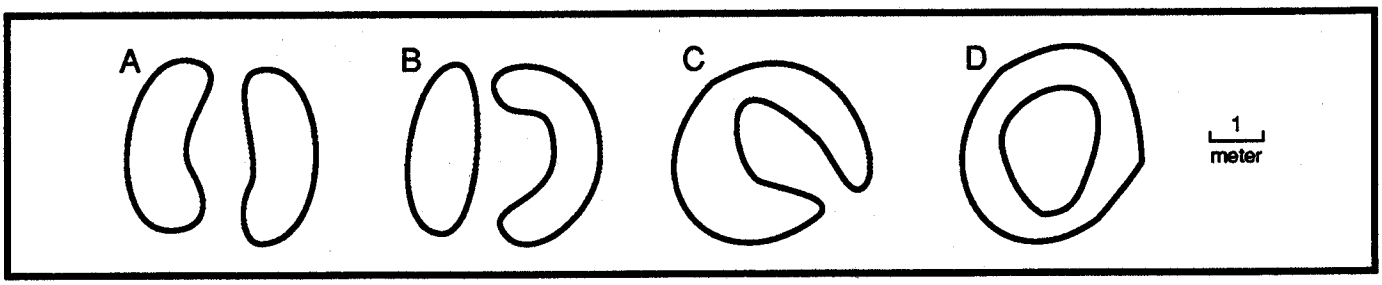
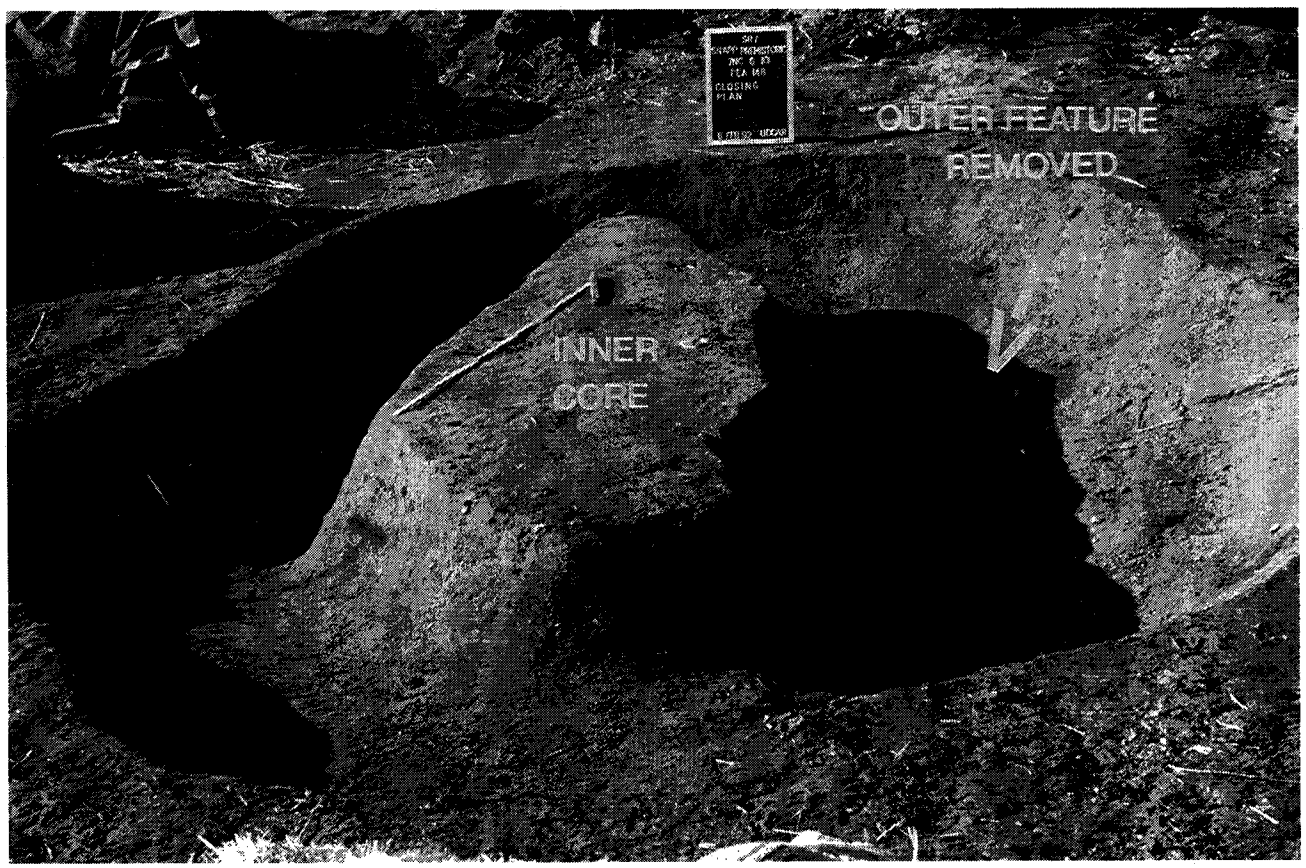


PLATE 26

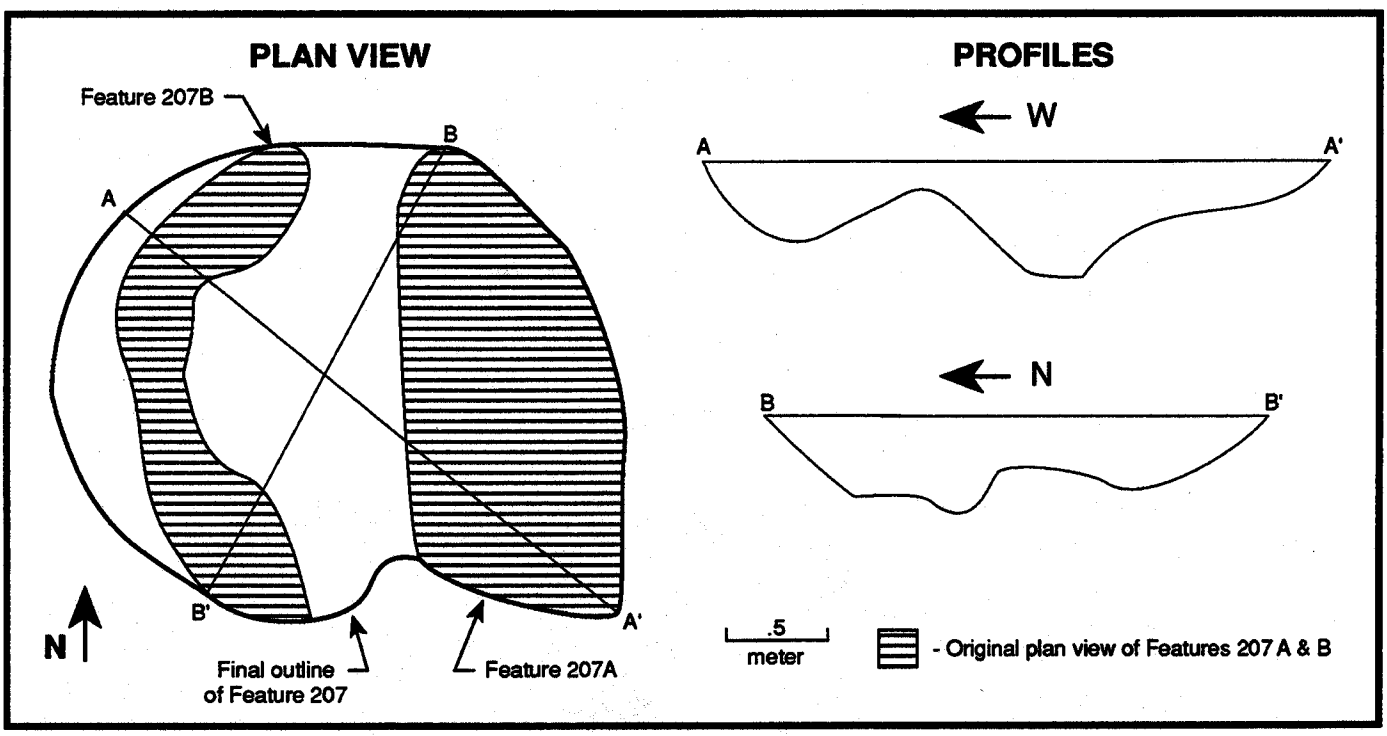
Feature 148, Excavated Plan View - Type 6 Feature



The cross-section profile of Feature 207A reflected a relatively symmetrical trough shaped pit with even sloping walls and a rounded pit floor (Figure 46). Artifacts recovered from Feature 207A included 12 lithic flakes with cortex, seven flakes without cortex, 5.491 kilograms of fire-cracked rock fragments, all of which were smaller than 10 centimeters in diameter. The deepest point of Feature 207A was recorded at .65 meters below surface. The floor and eastern walls of Feature 207A consisted of an orange clayey sand which decreased in clay content downward toward the feature floor. These soils were comparable to the sterile subsoil boundaries of many pit features at the site. However, the

FIGURE 46

Plan View and Profile of Feature 207 (Type 6)



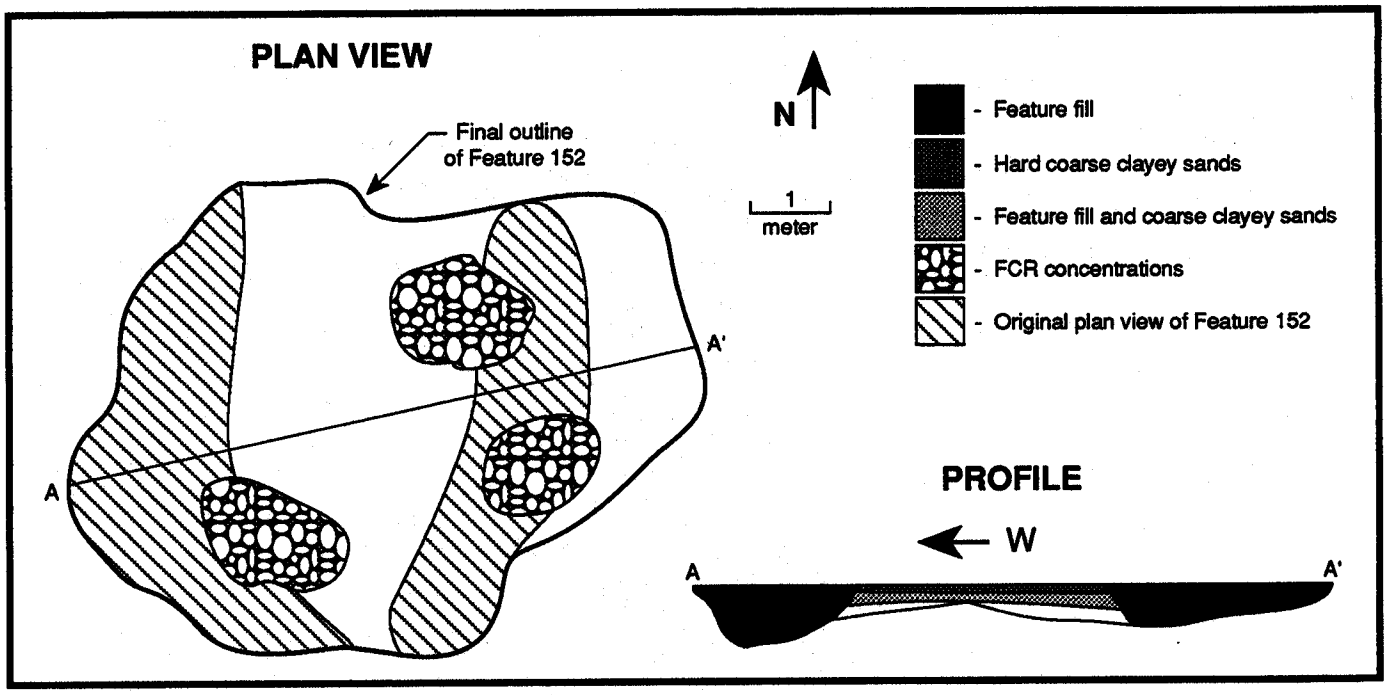
western wall of Feature 207A consisted of a dark brown orange clayey sand. During troweling of this wall, pockets of gray brown silty loam soils flecked with charcoal could be seen throughout the otherwise sterile western wall of the pit. The loam soils mottled throughout the western wall of Feature 207A closely resembled the soils excavated from pit Feature 207A.

Excavations of Feature 207B resulted in a crescent shaped pit feature with a symmetrical trough shaped cross-section profile (Figure 46). Feature 207B was .48 meters deep. Artifacts recovered from Feature 207B included one flake with no cortex and 1.444 kilograms of fire-cracked rock fragments. Feature fill soils removed from Feature 207B were a dark gray brown silty loam similar to the soil found in Feature 207A. The eastern wall and floor of Feature 207B consisted of the varying orange clayey sands encountered in the floor and eastern walls of Feature 207A. The western wall of Feature 207B which faced the eastern wall of Feature 207A also consisted of the dark brown orange clayey sands mottled with apparent feature fill soils.

Surface troweling of the area between Features 207A and Feature 207B exposed coarse and hard dark brown orange clayey sands. No pockets of dark brown silty loams were visible on the surface. Removal of the visible pockets of feature fill in the area between Feature 207A and Feature 207B was conducted by trowel. Soils were excavated and screened separately for both Feature 207A and Feature 207B. Spoon probe testing was also conducted at the surface of this center section to monitor the presence of feature fill soils. Excavation of the center section continued until all feature fill soils were removed and the remaining soils of the center section were determined sterile. These center soils yielded 2.120 kilograms of fire-cracked rock fragments, two flakes without cortex, one flake with cortex and one jasper flake tool.

FIGURE 47

Plan View and Profile of Feature 152 (Type 6)



Complete excavation of Feature 207 resulted in a large circular depression 3 meters by 2.25 meters in size. A small mound of sterile orange sands .30 meters tall, the remains of the center area between Feature 207A and Feature 207B, was located slightly off center on the floor of complete Feature 207 (Figure 46). Cross-section profiles of Feature 207 indicated an asymmetry across the large pit feature (Figure 46). The only diagnostic artifact recovered from Feature 207 consisted of a small Woodland II shell and crushed rock tempered ceramic sherd dating to ca. A.D. 1000 - 1600 from Feature Pit 207A.

Feature 152 (Plate 25) was also identified as a Type 6 feature. In opening plan view, Feature 152 appeared as two crescent shaped stains of dark yellow brown silty clays with charcoal flecking and staining of the soils. The center area between the two crescent features consisted of a highly compacted light yellow brown silty clay. Spoon probe testing of this area indicated the presence of similar feature soils approximately .10 meters below the surface. Approximately .40 meters below surface, high concentrations of fire-cracked rock, thermally altered river cobbles, burned earth and charcoal fragments were observed (Figure 47, Plate 27).

Cross-section profiles and plan views of the fully excavated Feature 152 depict a large saucer shaped circular depression 7.10 meters in diameter (Figure 47). A small mound of sterile orange sand consistent with the soils of the feature floor was located slightly off center west of the two internal hearth areas. The maximum depth of Feature 152 was recorded at .70 meters. Over 195 fragments of fire-cracked rock, weighed at 109.424 kilograms, ranging from 25 millimeters to 100 millimeters in diameter were recovered from Feature 152. Over 464 unfragmented river cobbles, many of which exhibited signs of thermal alteration were also recovered from Feature 152. Only 26 lithic flakes without cortex and nine flakes without cortex were recovered from Feature 152.

PLATE 27

Feature 152, Excavated Plan View - Type 6 Feature

Twenty-three Type 7 features were identified and excavated at the Snapp Site (Table 5). In plan view, a Type 7 feature appears circular or oval in shape and relatively symmetrical along both its long and short axes (Figure 27). Cross-section profiles are also relatively symmetrical and are characterized by walls which slope gently from the top to approximately 1/4 of the complete depth of the pit. After this point, the walls abruptly drop and form a bowl shaped rounded bottom. The result is a thin ledge which rings around the inside of the pit (Figure 27). These features averaged 1.88 meters from north to south and 1.72 meters from east to west. The majority of these slightly oval features, 13 features, were oriented lengthwise from north to south. The average depth of Type 7 features at the site was .64 meters below surface and ranged from .23 meters deep to 1.00 meters deep. Plotted distributions of Type 7 features at the site are shown in Figure 48. Plates 28 and 29 show the opening and excavated plan views of Feature 45, a typical Type 7 feature.

Feature 185A, another typical Type 7 feature, was first defined as a small oval feature filled with a medium brown silty clay (Figure 49). The feature was bisected along its north-south axis and excavated in halves to identify any internal soil stratification. After removal of the east half of Feature 185A, the cross-section profile exhibited internal stratification of the feature (Figure 49). The west half was excavated in natural levels to ascertain any cultural significance of this stratification. The first soil horizon consisted of a medium brown silty clay with some charcoal flecking. This soil horizon was 40 centimeters thick.

FIGURE 48

Distribution of Type 7 Features

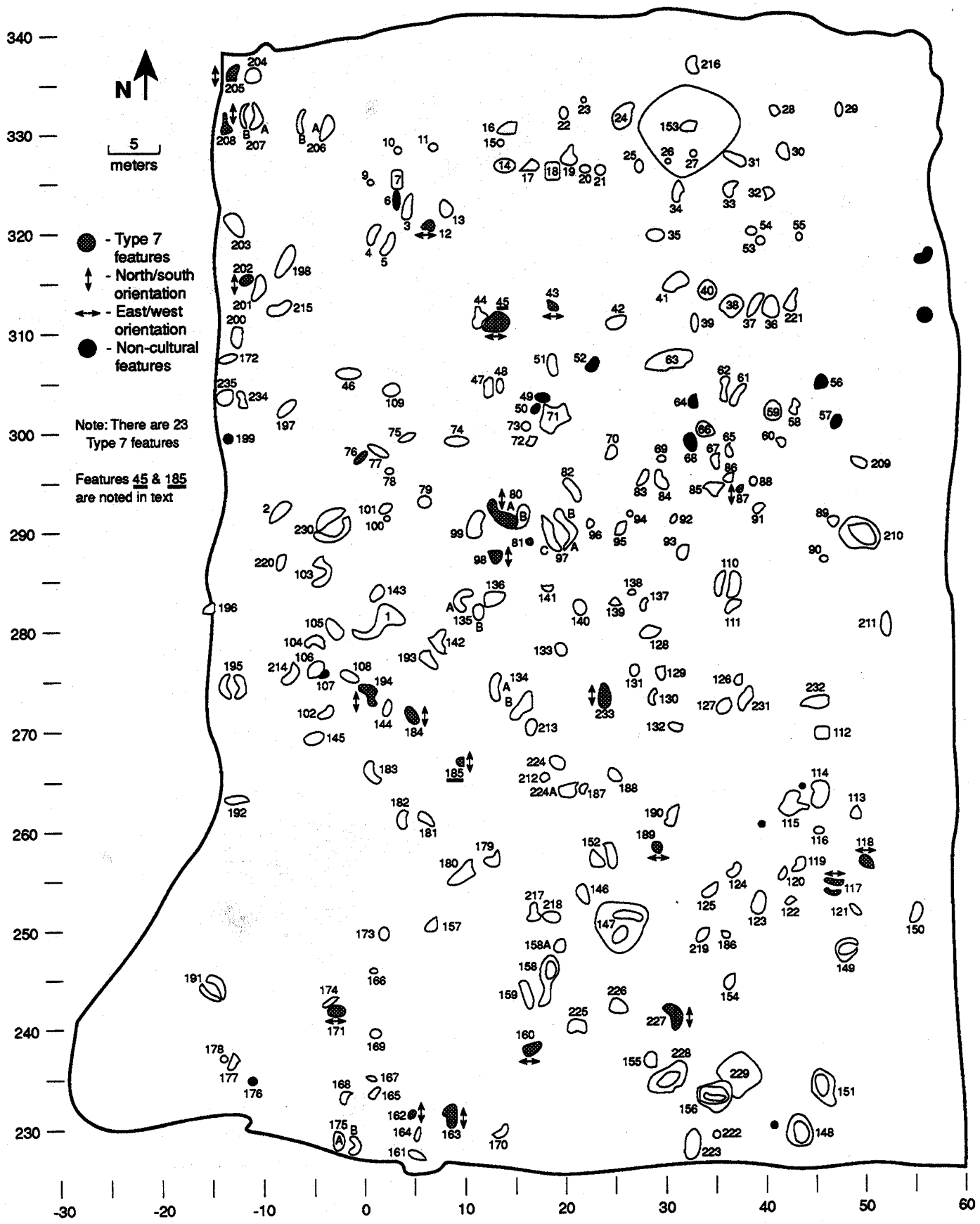


PLATE 28

Feature 45, Opening Plan View - Type 7 Feature

FIGURE 49

Plan View and Profile of Feature 185A (Type 7)

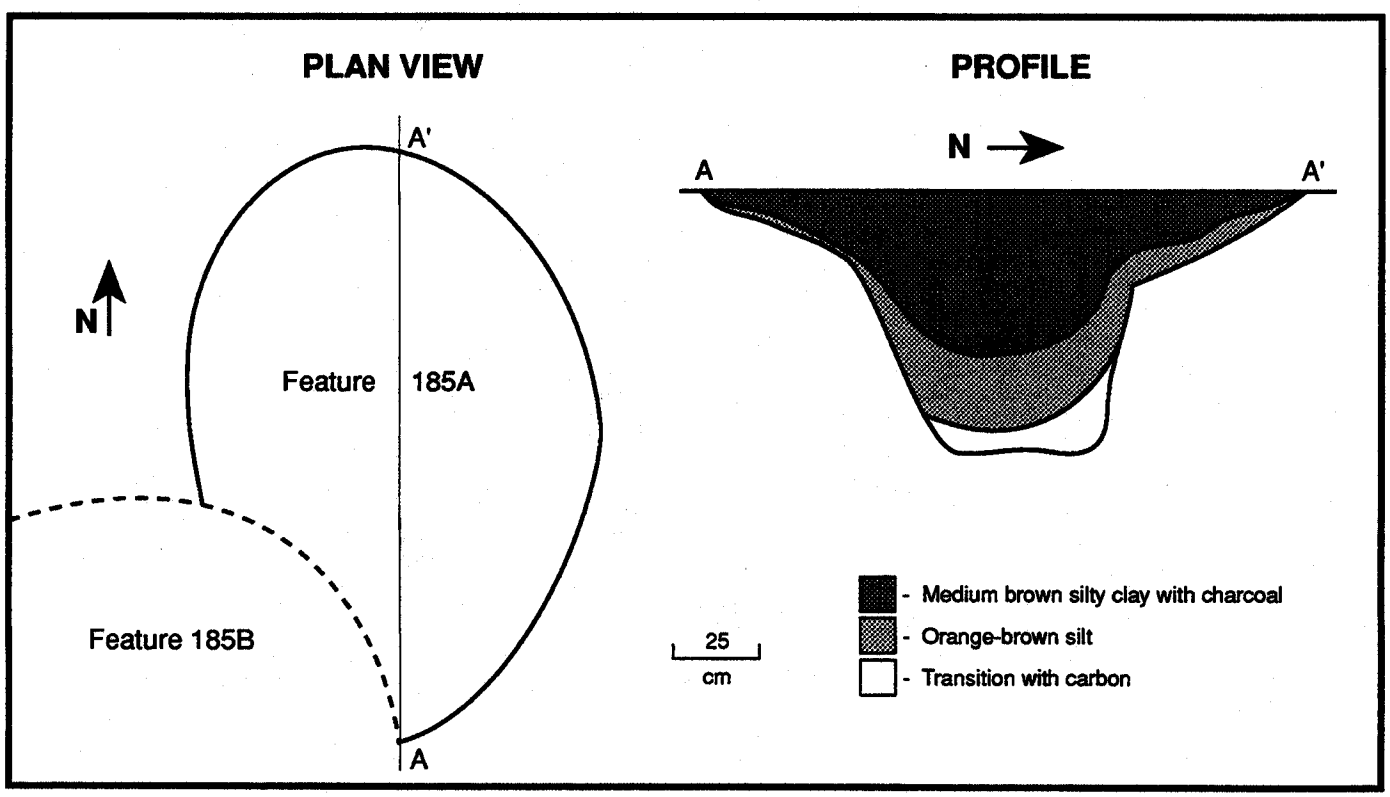
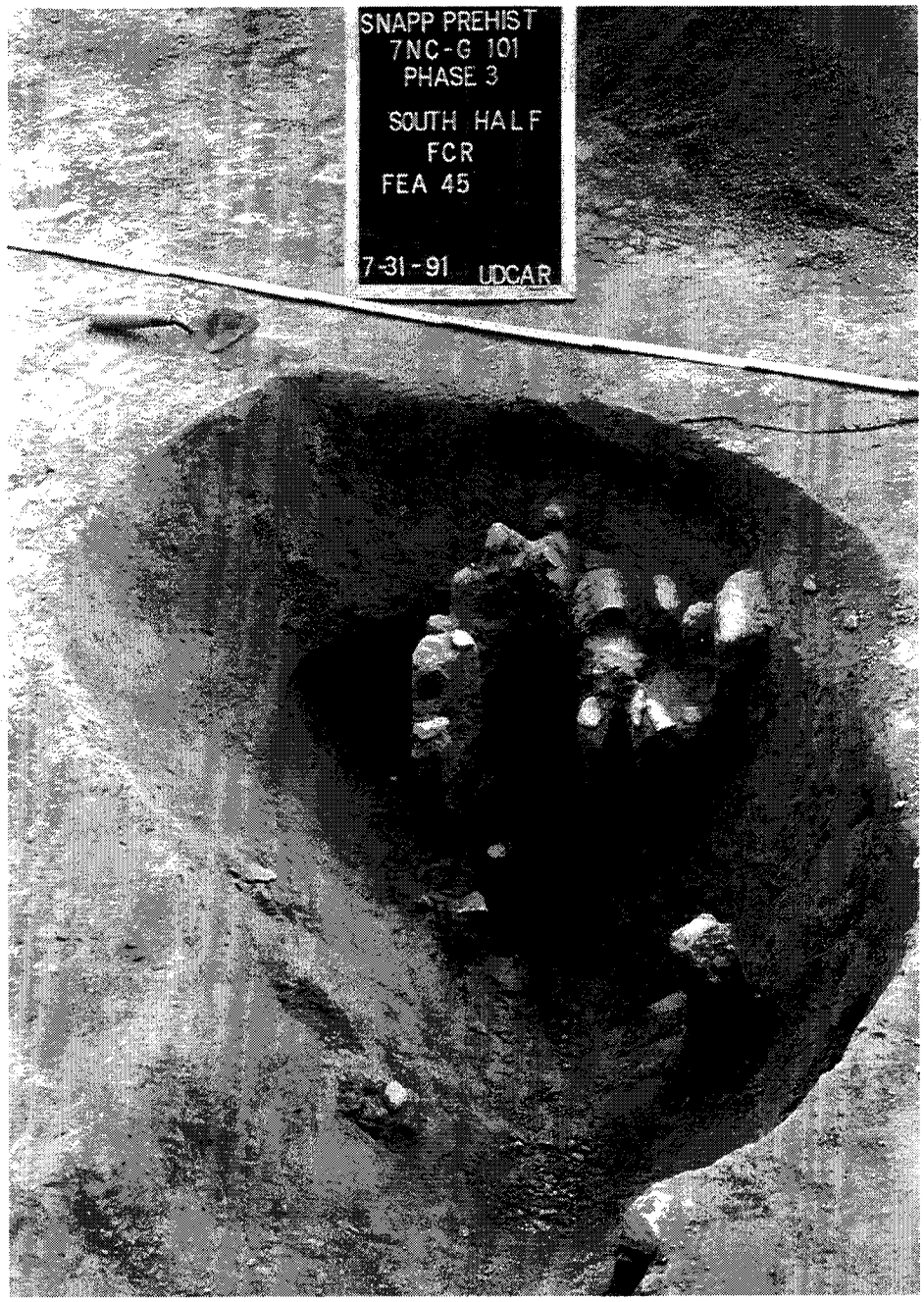


PLATE 29

Feature 45, Excavated Plan View - Type 7 Feature

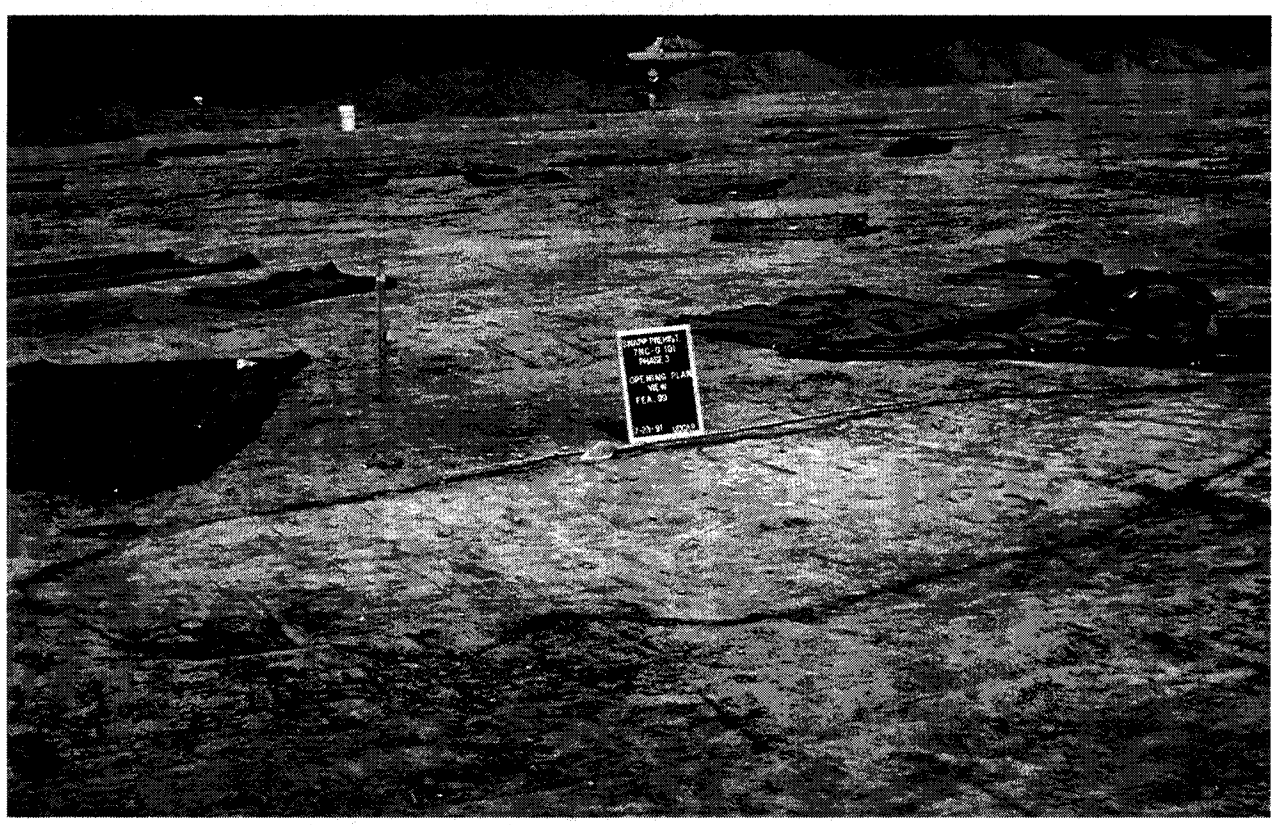


Below this soil was an orange brown silty clay 20 centimeters thick. High concentrations of carbon fragments and staining were observed in this soil. The final soil horizon of Feature 185A consisted of a transitional level of the sterile sandy clay subsoil flecked with charcoal.

Complete excavation of Feature 185A resulted in a small oval depression 1.65 meters long from north to south and 1.15 meters wide from east to west. Maximum depth of this basin shaped pit was recorded at .80 meters below surface. The floor and walls of Feature 185A consisted of an orange brown sandy clay comparable to the sterile subsoil of the site. A small section in the northwest corner of

PLATE 30

Feature 99, Opening Plan View - Type 8 Feature



185A was destroyed by an intrusive feature, Feature 185B, a Type 9 feature (Figure 49). Artifacts recovered from Feature 185A included 2.98 kilograms of fire-cracked rock, seven flakes without cortex, six flakes with cortex, and one small biface fragment. Based on the high proportion of fire-cracked rock of the small feature, the high amount of charcoal fragments observed throughout the feature soil, and the lack of other artifact types, Feature 185A was concluded to have possibly functioned as a small pit hearth. Other Type 7 features contained significant amounts of fire-cracked rock (Plate 29).

A total of 11 Type 8 features were identified at the site (Table 5). These shallow, irregular, oval features averaged 3.25 meters from north to south and 3.06 meters from east to west. The average depth of Type 8 features at the site was .51 meters below surface. Plotted distributions of Type 8 features within the site area did not reveal any trends in location or orientation of these features (Figure 50). Plate 30 shows the opening plan view of Feature 99, a typical Type 8 feature.

Feature 231 was one of the larger Type 8 features at the site. This feature also contained one of the higher artifact counts of Type 8 features. Originally identified as a medium sized oval stain in the eastern half of the site, complete excavation of Feature 231 resulted in a feature larger than suspected from its opening plan view (Figure 51). The feature soil consisted of a medium brown silty loam with many gravels. In cross-section profile, Feature 231 appears as a long shallow pit, approximately .8 meters deep with an uneven floor (Figure 51). Complete excavation of Feature 231 resulted in a large

FIGURE 50

Distribution of Type 8 Features

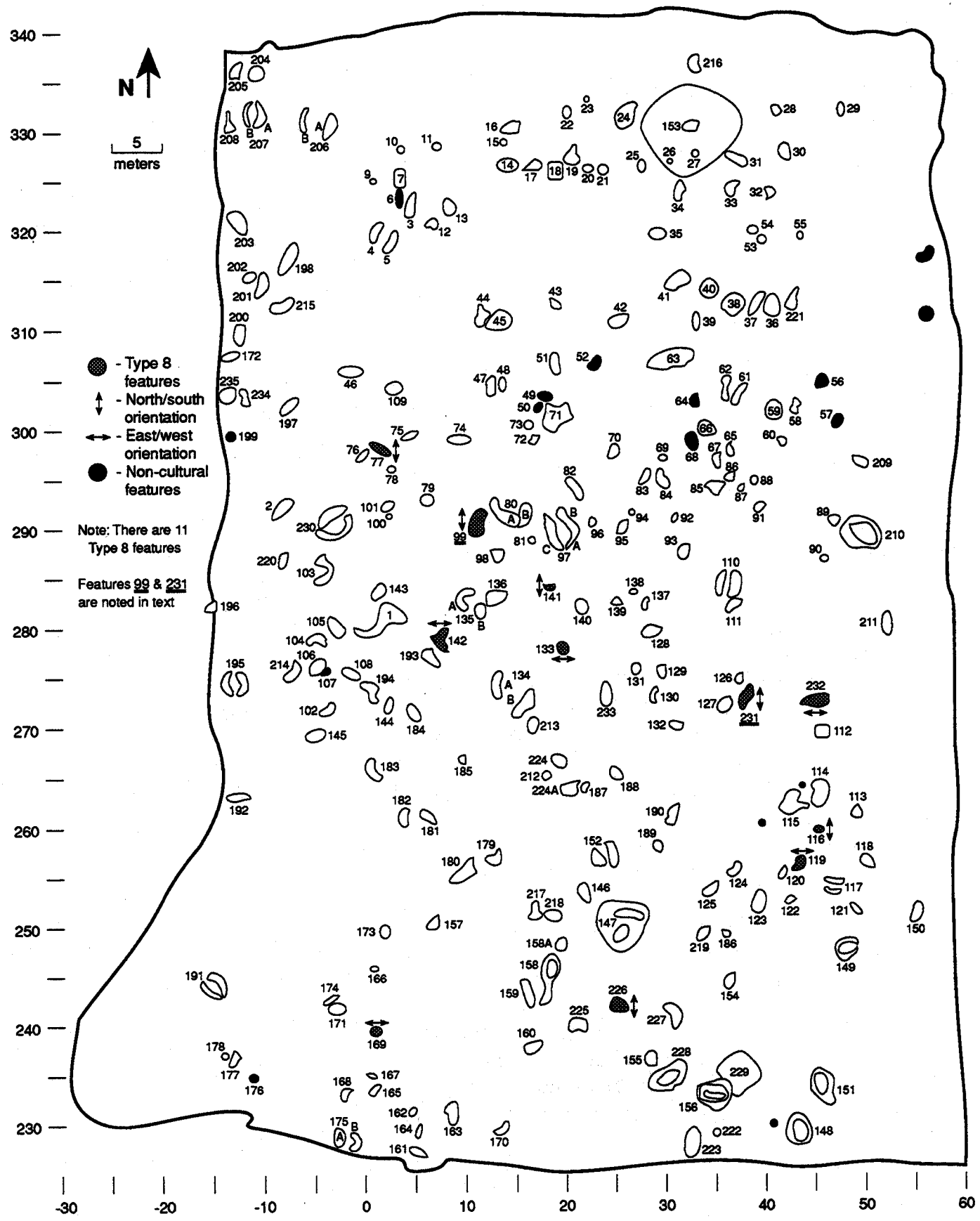
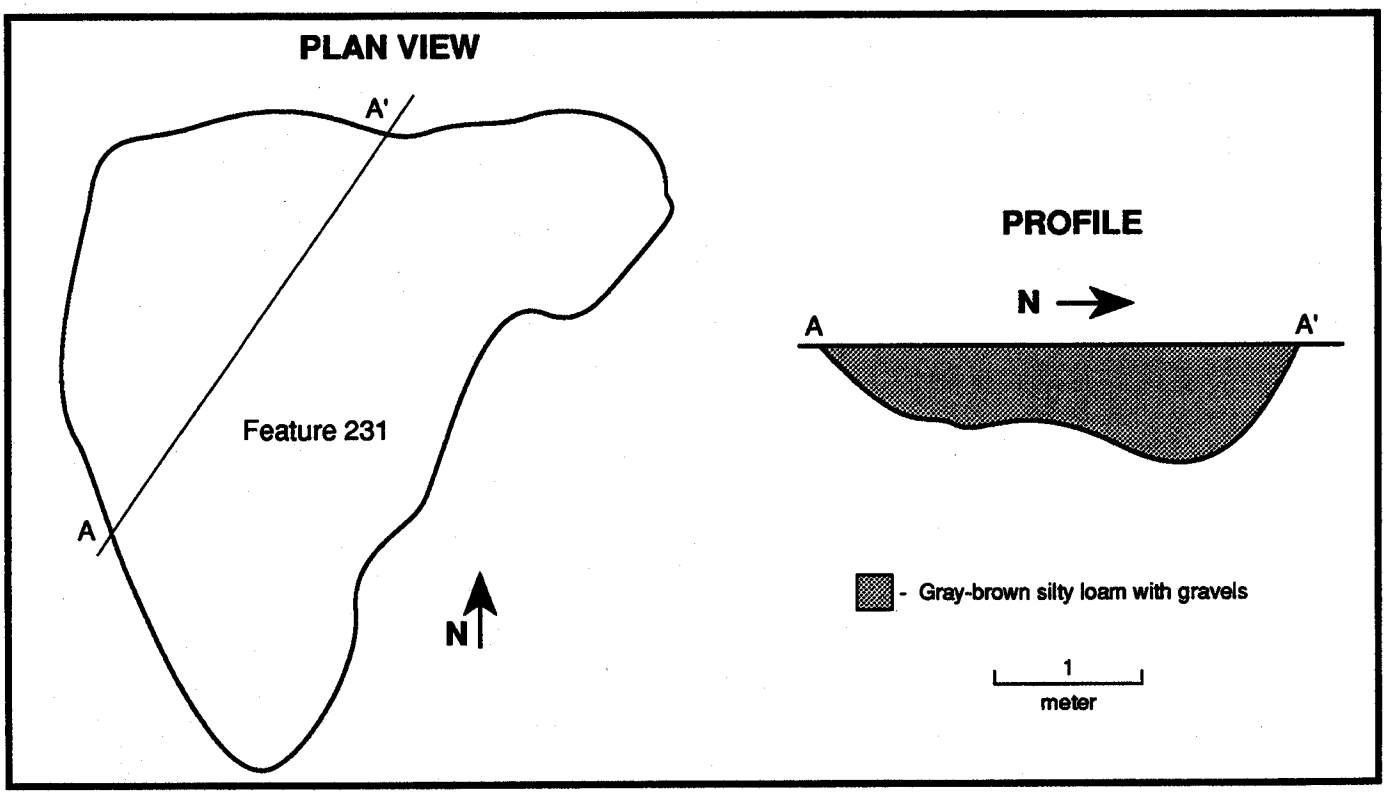


FIGURE 51

Plan View and Profile of Feature 231 (Type 8)



triangular depression similar in shape to a Type 2 feature. However, because of the absence of a deep cellar hole pit within the features, Feature 231 was concluded not to be a Type 2 feature. Final dimensions of Feature 231 were recorded at 5.0 meters long and 4.0 meters wide. The gently sloping walls and pit floor consisted of varying sandy soils ranging from yellow brown coarse sands to red coarse sands. A concentration of lithic flakes was observed in the northwest quadrant of the feature. The majority of the 20 flakes recovered from this feature, 16 flakes, were recovered from this area. A small biface fragment was also recovered from Feature 231. Excavations of the feature recovered a total of 9.98 kilograms of fire-cracked rock, all less than 7.5 centimeters in diameter. An additional 55 unfragmented large river cobbles weighing 11.189 kilograms were also recovered from Feature 231. Small non-diagnostic ceramic sherds tempered with crushed grit and mica were also recovered from Feature 231.

Fifteen Type 9 features were identified and excavated at the Snapp Site (Table 5). All but four of these oval shaped pit features exhibited a north-south orientation of their long axis. Plotted distributions of Type 9 features and their orientation direction did not reveal any significant patterns (Figure 52). The average size of a Type 9 feature at the site measured 1.9 meters from north to south and 1.6 meters from east to west. The average maximum depth of these basin shaped pits was .50 meters below surface. Overall, the final shapes of Type 9 features at the site did not deviate greatly from the outlines recorded in opening plan views. Plate 31 shows the opening plan view of Feature 95 and Plate 32 shows the profile of Feature 30, both of which are typical Type 9 features.

FIGURE 52

Distribution of Type 9 Features

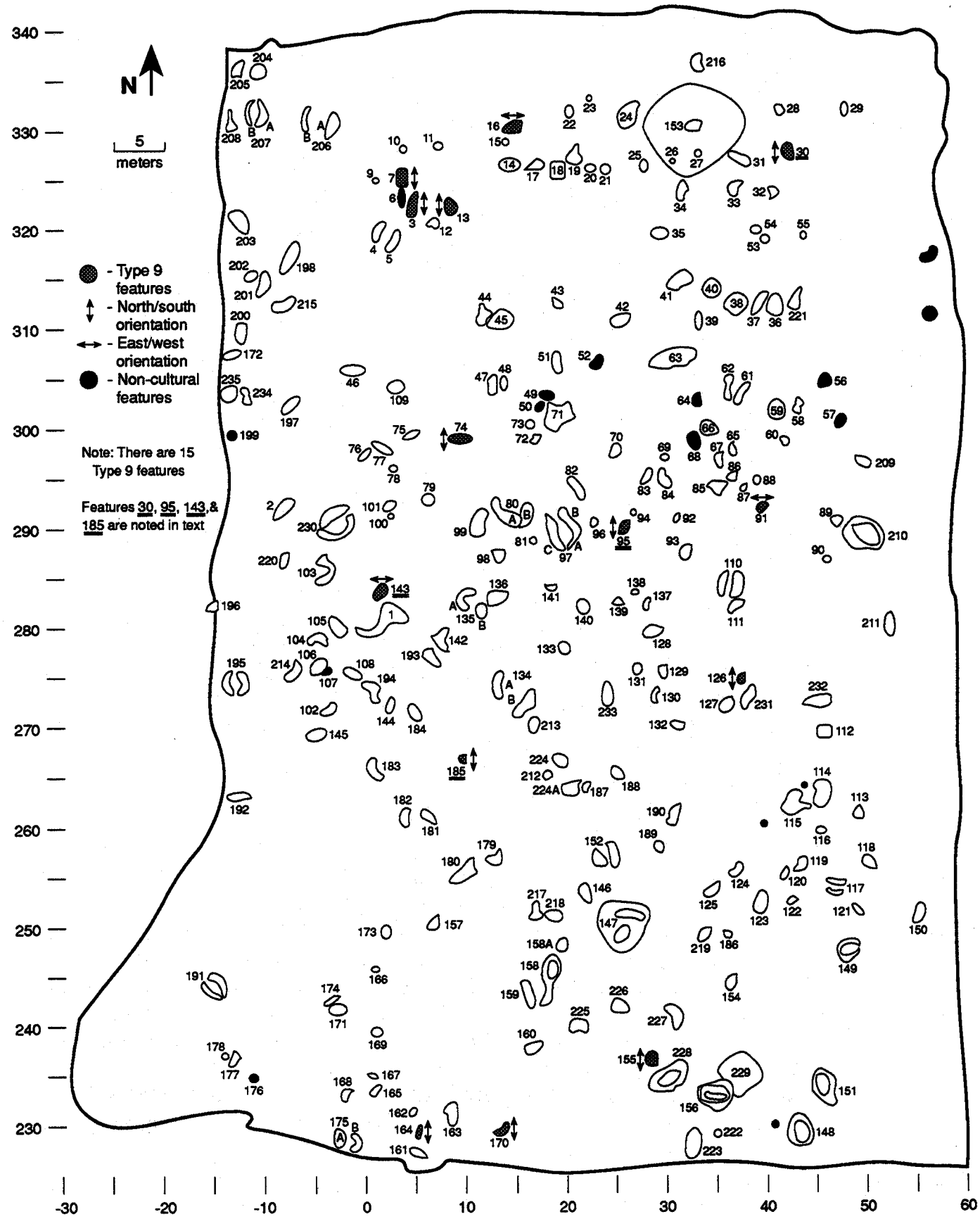
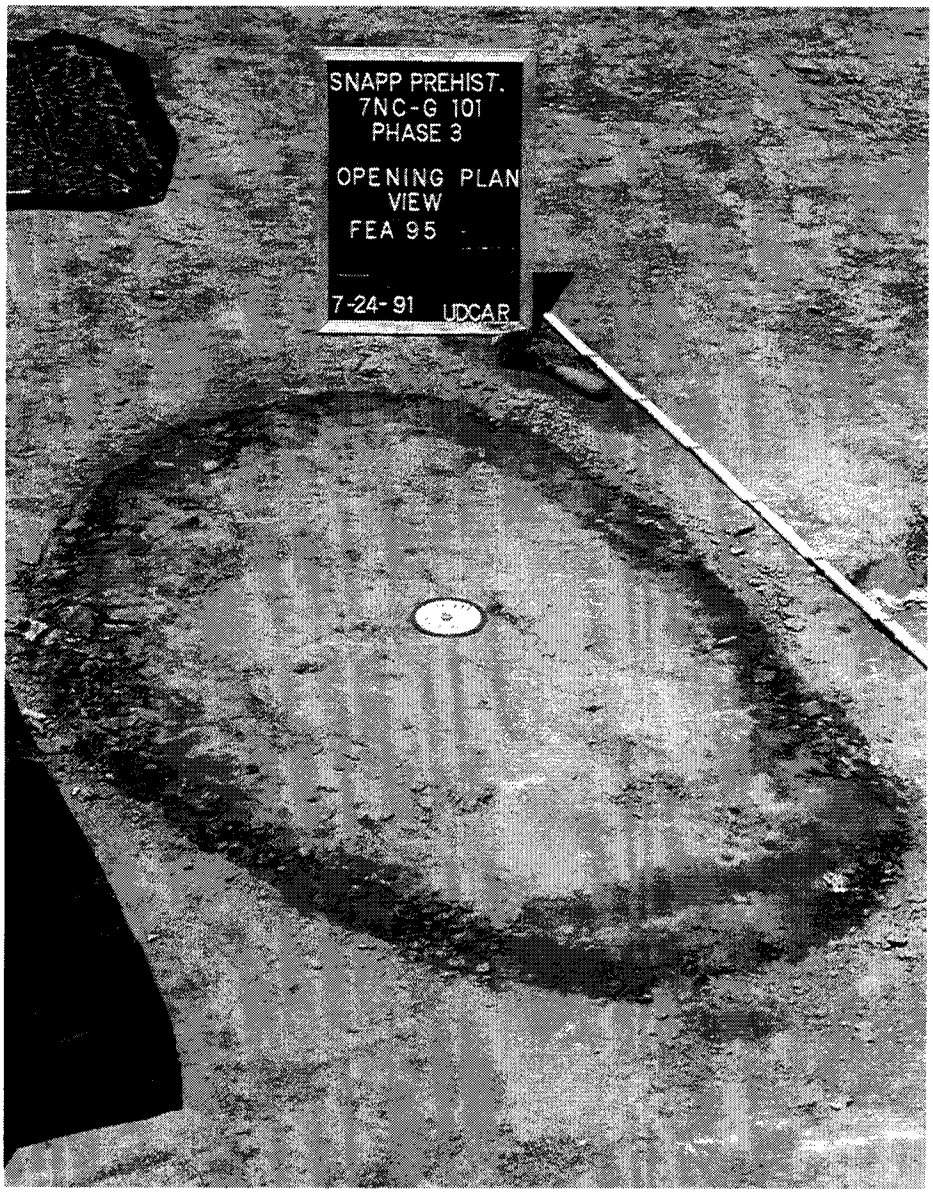


PLATE 31

Feature 95, Opening Plan View - Type 9 Feature



Feature 143 was one of the four Type 9 features which exhibited an east-west orientation (Figure 53). No internal stratification was identified. The feature fill soil consisted of a dark gray brown silty loam with some charcoal staining and flecking. Complete excavation of Feature 143 resulted in an oval basin shaped pit 1.35 meters wide and 2.15 meters long (Figure 53). The cross-section profile of the feature is symmetrical and reflects the straight beveled walls and flat pit floor which is characteristic of Type 9 features (Figure 53). The walls of the feature consisted of orange sandy clay subsoils which decreased in clay content downward as they joined the red clayey sands at the bottom of the feature. Pockets of compacted sterile gray brown clays were observed in the walls of the feature. Forty-two flakes were found in the feature. Nine small fragments of fire-cracked rock weighed at .674 kilograms, were also recovered. The feature's shape, lack of fire-cracked rock, and lithic assemblage suggests that it may have functioned as a storage or refuse pit.

PLATE 32

Feature 30, Profile - Type 9 Feature

FIGURE 53

Plan View and Profile of Feature 143 (Type 9)

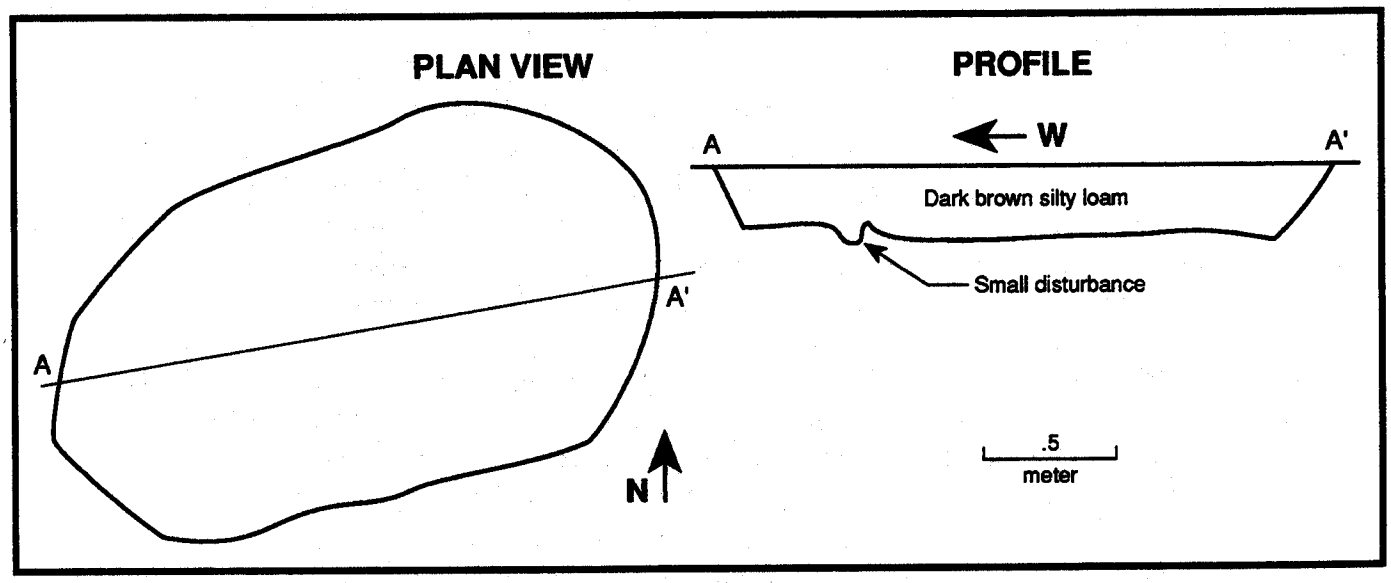
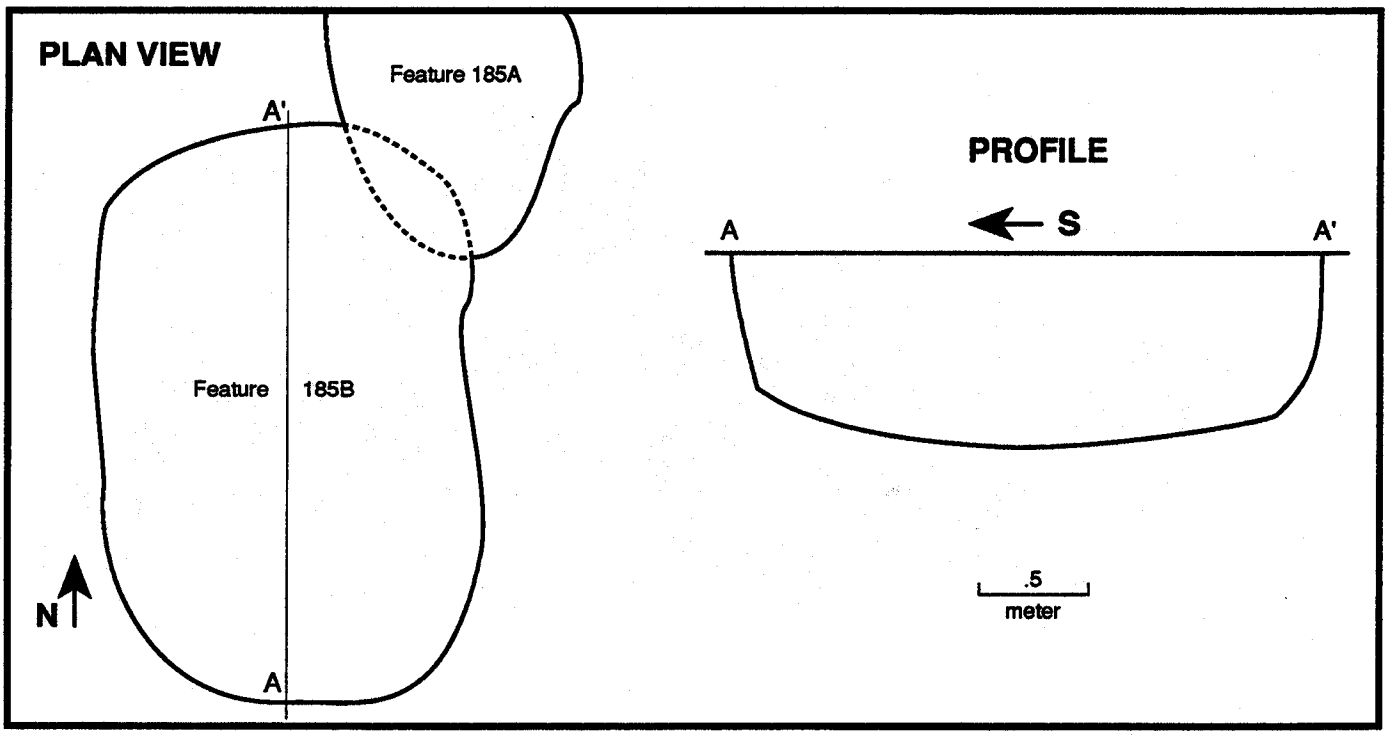


FIGURE 54

Plan View and Profile of Feature 185B (Type 9)



Feature 185B was also identified as a Type 9 feature. Complete excavation of Feature 185B resulted in a large basin shaped pit similar in size and in shape to its opening plan view (Figure 54). After complete excavation, Feature 185B measured 2.70 meters long from north to south and 1.65 meters from east to west (Figure 54). A small section in the northeast corner of the feature overlapped with Feature 185A. The soil removed from Feature 185B consisted of a medium brown silty loam with visible charcoal staining and flecking. Maximum depth of Feature 185B was recorded at .90 meters below surface. In cross-section profile, the feature is symmetrical and angled walls join a flat pit floor (Figure 54). The limits of the feature consisted of a yellow brown sandy clay sterile subsoil which increased in sand content downward toward the bottom of the pit. Higher artifact concentrations, predominately fire-cracked rock, were observed in the western half of the feature. A total of 32.901 kilograms of fire-cracked rock, all less than 12.5 centimeters in diameter was recovered from the feature. An additional 28 unfragmented cobbles which weighed 34.365 kilograms were also recovered. Two lithic flakes, one from each half, were the only other artifacts aside from fire-cracked rock and cobbles recovered from Feature 185B. Although the amount of charcoal observed in Feature 185B was considerably less than the amount observed in Feature 185A, the proximity of the two features, the large quantity of fire-cracked rock and cobbles, and the lack of other types of artifacts suggest that Feature 185B may have been used for stone heating activities, or possibly as a storage or refuse pit.

Only three Type 10 features were identified and excavated at the Snapp Site (Table 5). The average diameter of Type 10 features was 1.2 meters. The average depth of these pit features was 1.2 meters below surface. Plotted distributions of Type 10 features show all three features in a small cluster in the southern half of the site (Figure 55). Plate 33 shows the opening plan view of Feature 212, a typical Type 10 feature.

FIGURE 55
Distribution of Type 10 Features

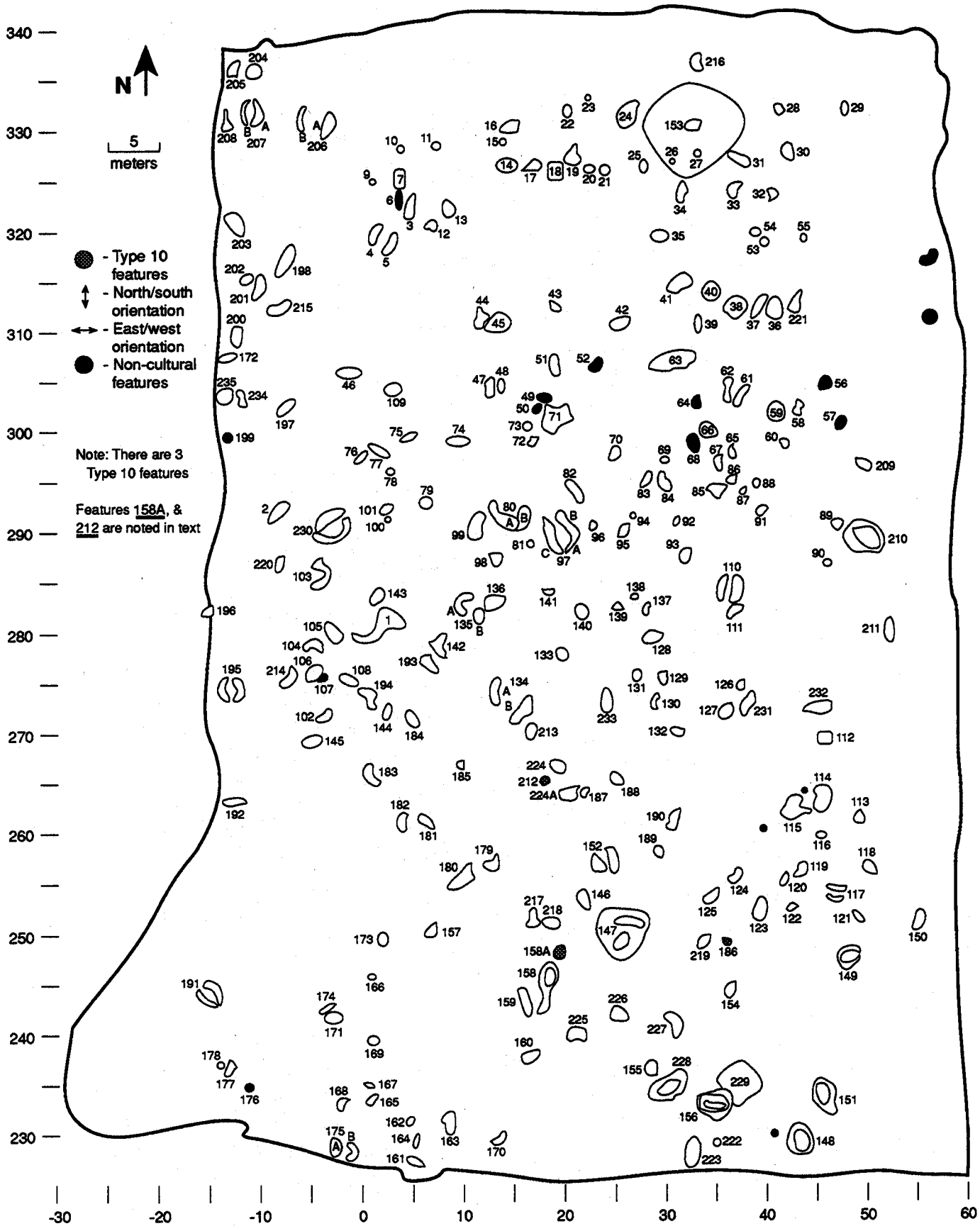
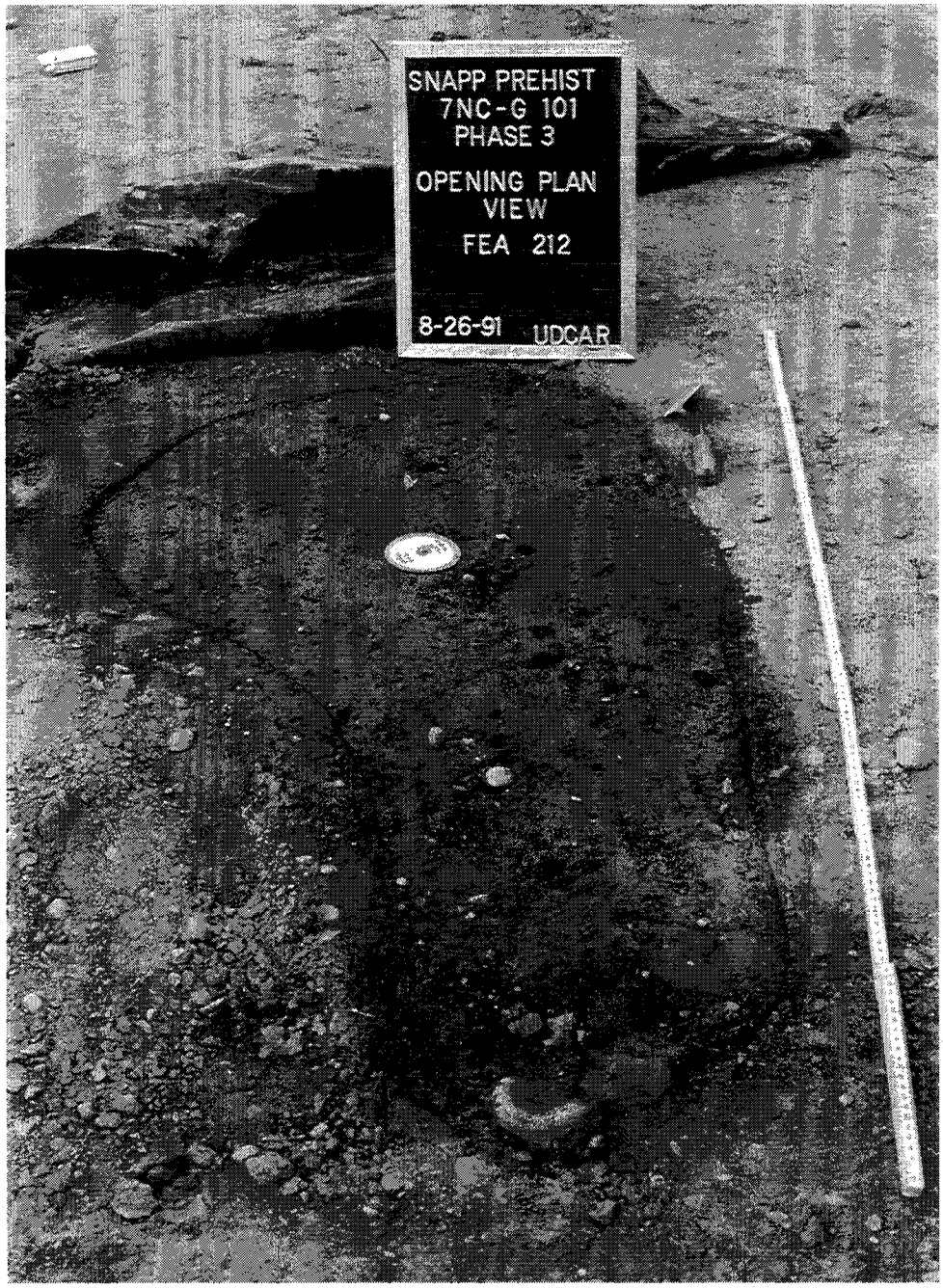


PLATE 33

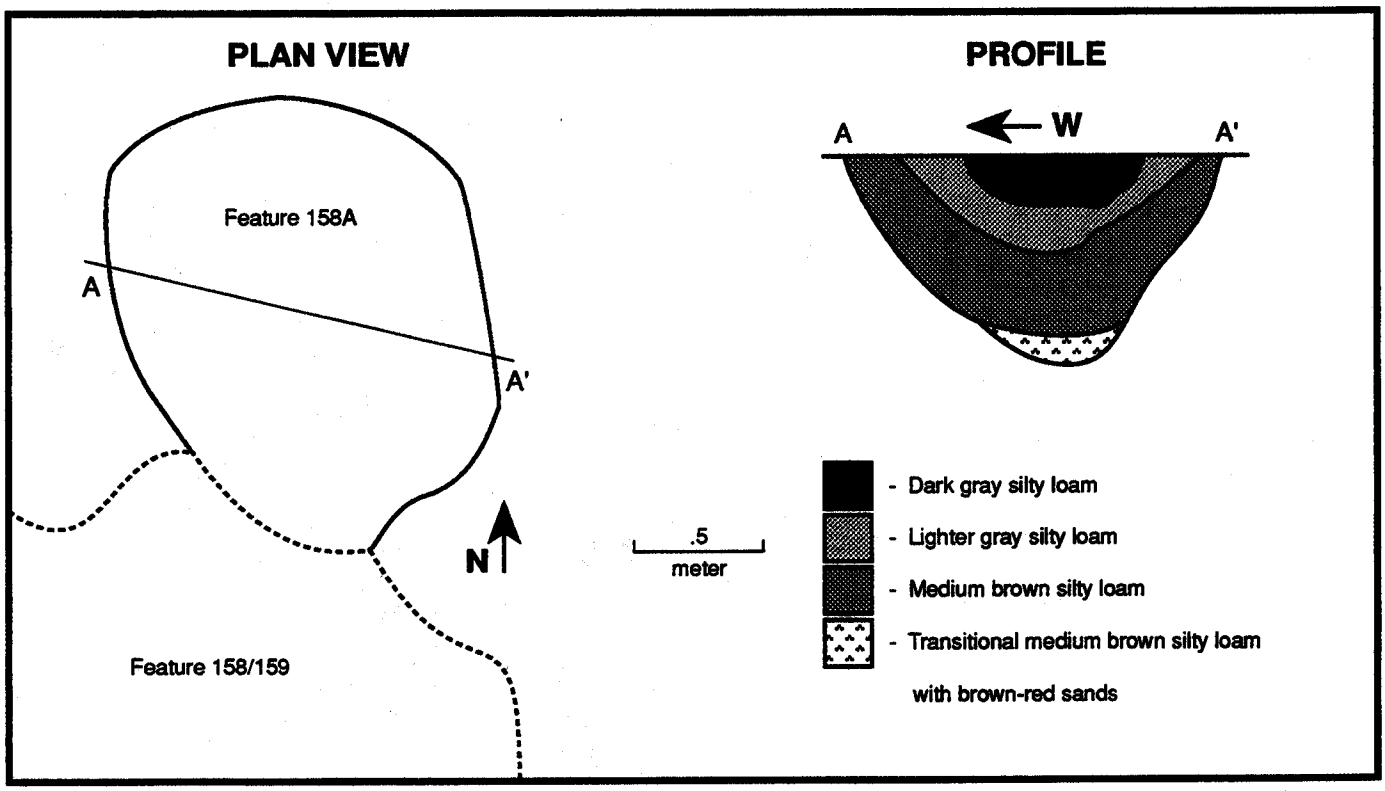
Feature 212, Opening Plan View - Type 10 Feature



Feature 158A was concluded to be a Type 10 feature. This feature was located on the periphery of Feature 158/159, a large heavily disturbed Type 6 feature. In closing plan view, Feature 158A did not appear to deviate much in size or shape from its opening plan view (Figure 56). Examination of the cross-section profile revealed some stratification of the feature fill (Figure 56). Based on the lack of artifacts found in these soils and an increasing amount of sand content downward through the feature fill, this stratification was concluded to be natural, most likely a result of soil leaching. Complete

FIGURE 56

Plan View and Profile of Feature 158A (Type 10)



excavations of Feature 158A resulted in a large, slightly oval pit measuring 1.90 meters from north to south and 1.50 meters from east to west. In cross-section profile, Feature 158A appeared cone shaped with steeply sloping sides which joined to form a round pointed bottom (Figure 56). The maximum depth of the feature was 1.80 meters below surface. Excavations recovered 1.911 kilograms of fire-cracked rock and three flakes with cortex from the feature fill of Feature 158A.

Feature Type 11 was the most common feature type at the Snapp Site, with a total of 50 Type 11 features identified and excavated (Table 5). Type 11 features are similar to Type 1 features and may also have once functioned as cellar holes or refuse pits. Type 11 features are characterized as oval or kidney shaped in plan view (Figure 27). The shorter cross-section profile of Type 11 features is symmetrical and has a rounded bottom. Unlike the symmetrical long axis profile of Type 1 features, the long axis cross-section profile of Type 11 features is asymmetrical. This profile is characterized by two opposing pit side walls which do not slope at the same angle. One side slopes gradually downward from the edge of the pit to join a rounded or almost flat floor. The opposing wall is angled much more steeply, sometimes as much as 90 degrees away from the pit floor (Figure 27). The result is an elongated trough shaped pit which is saucer shaped at one end and more bowl or basin shaped at the other end.

The majority of these oblong Type 11 pit features, 35 examples, exhibited orientation of the long axis in a north-south direction. No significant trend in the orientation or the dip in the feature floor characteristic of Type 11 is apparent in plotted distributions of Type 11 features at the site (Figure 57).

FIGURE 57

Distribution of Type 11 Features

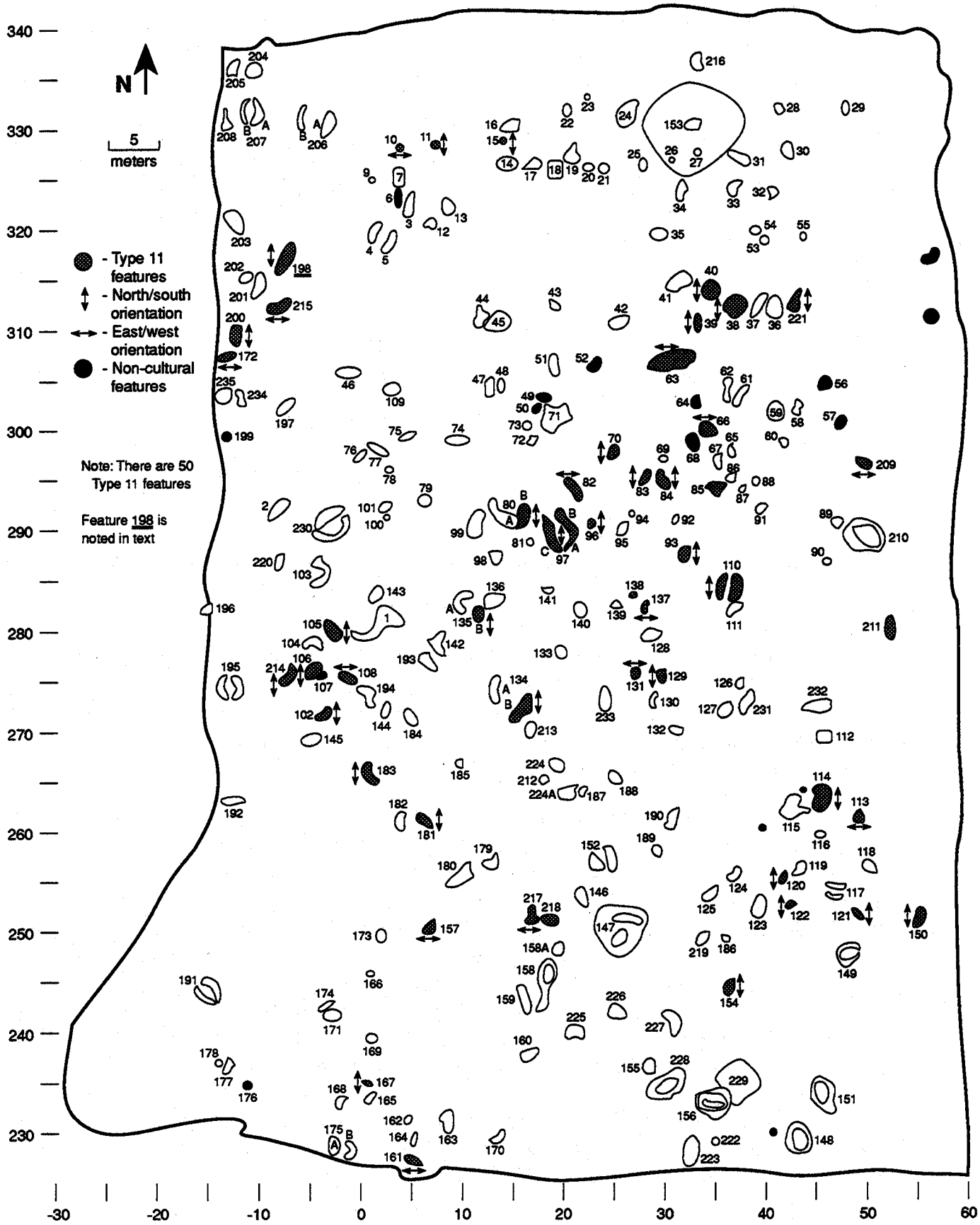
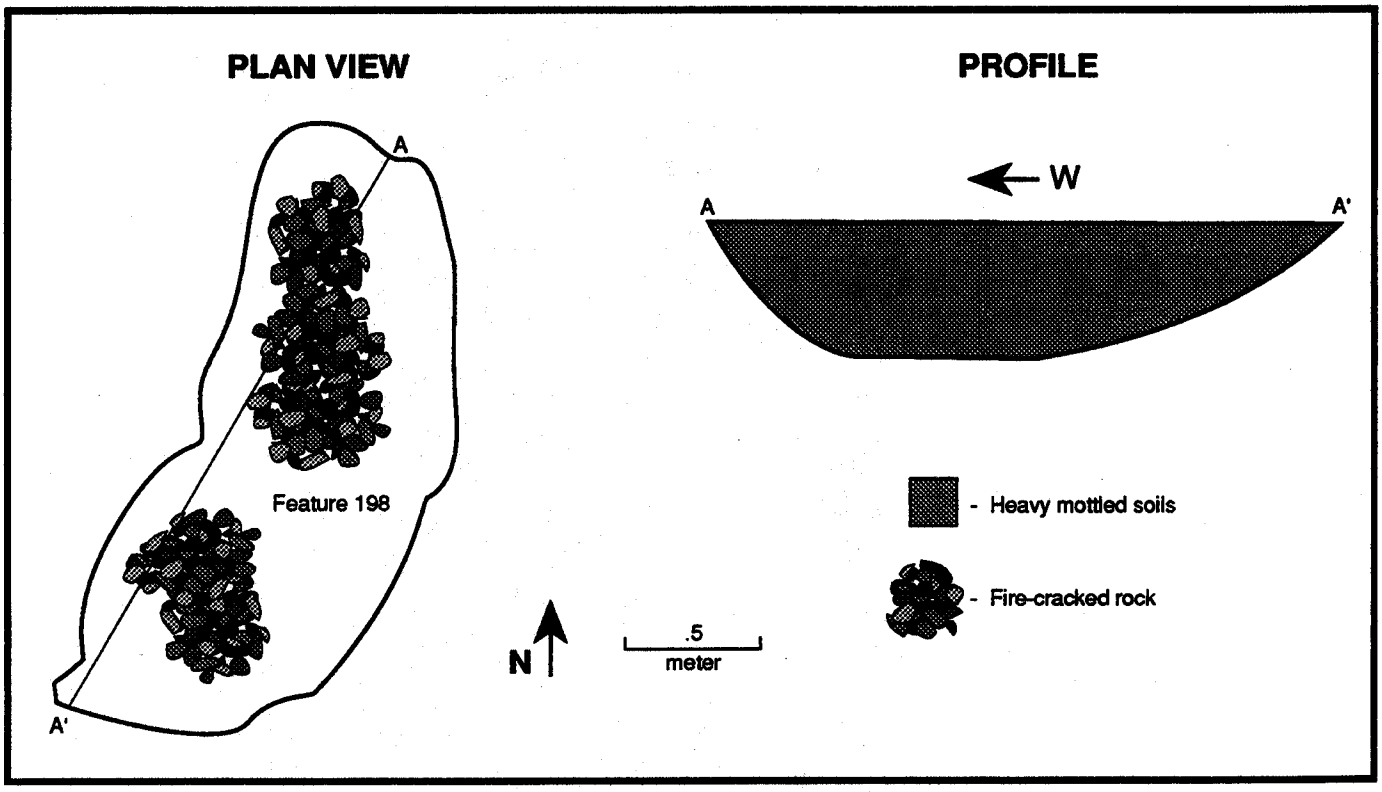


FIGURE 58

Plan View and Profile of Feature 198 (Type 11)

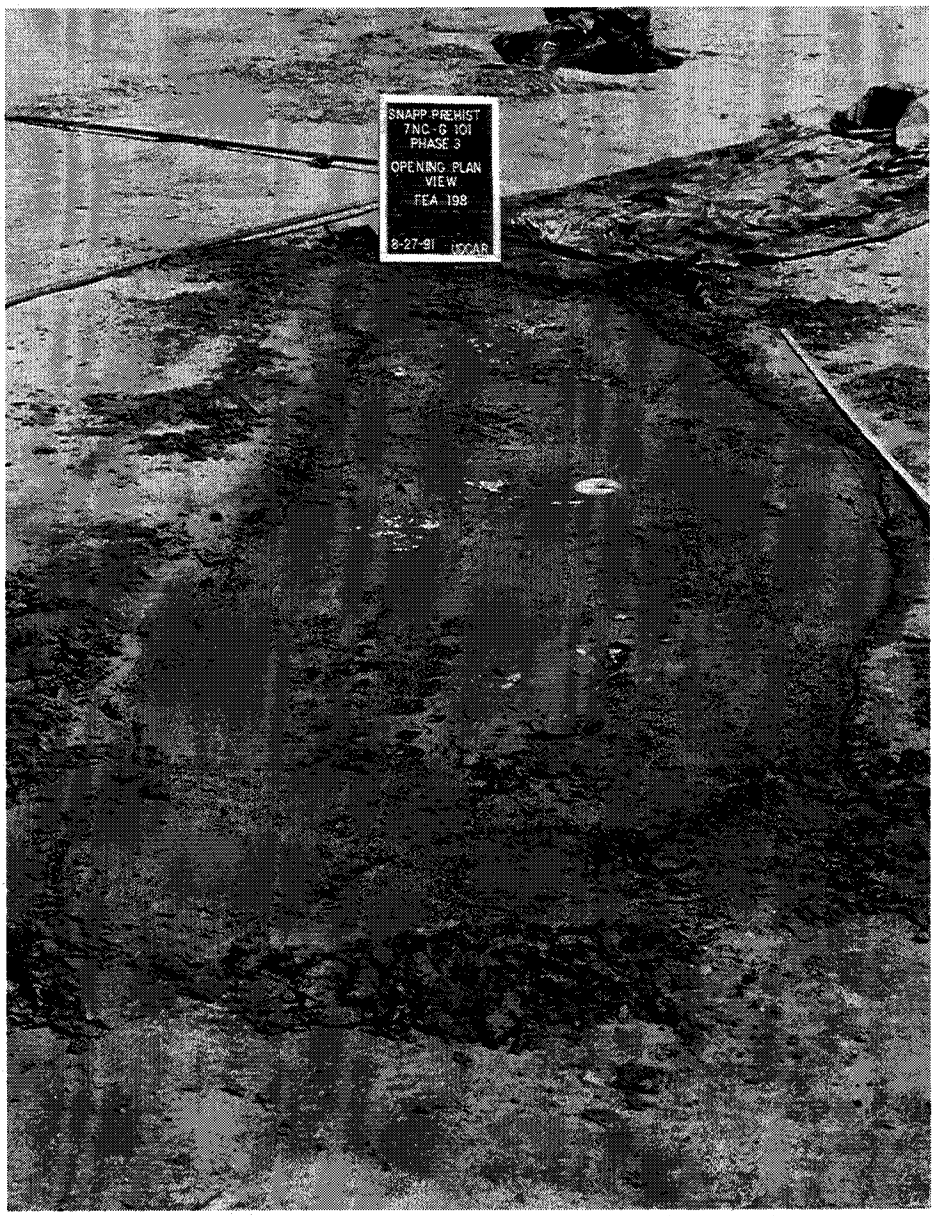


The average size of a Type 11 feature at the Snapp Site was 1.98 meters long and 1.56 meters wide. Average maximum depth of Type 11 features was estimated at .52 meters below surface and ranged from .12 meters to 1.00 meters deep.

In opening plan view (Plate 34), Feature 198 was identified as a dark gray brown stain within the sterile subsoil. Because of its orientation, Feature 198 was bisected along its longer north-south axis. Partial excavation of the east half of the feature uncovered large quantities of fire-cracked rock (Plate 35). Considerable amounts of charcoal fragments and staining were also observed in the feature fill soils which were a fine grain medium gray brown sandy silt. All fire-cracked rock was pedestaled in situ as excavation continued to define the floor and eastern limits of Feature 198. Large pockets of lighter and darker shades of the gray brown sandy silts were observed in the cross-section profile. Examinations of these soils did not identify any distinct soil horizons and the pockets of soil were concluded to be a result of natural soil discoloration, most likely relative to the amounts of charcoal present in the soils. After removal of all loose soils, two concentrations of fire-cracked rock were observed (Figure 58). The larger concentration was located in the northern half of the feature. The second concentration was smaller and was located in the southwestern corner of the feature. Complete excavation of Feature 198 resulted in an oblong oval pit 3.20 meters long and 1.25 meters wide. The cross-section profile of Feature 198 was asymmetrical and reflects a gradual dip in the feature floor in the southern half. Maximum depth of Feature 198 was recorded at .85 meters below surface.

PLATE 34

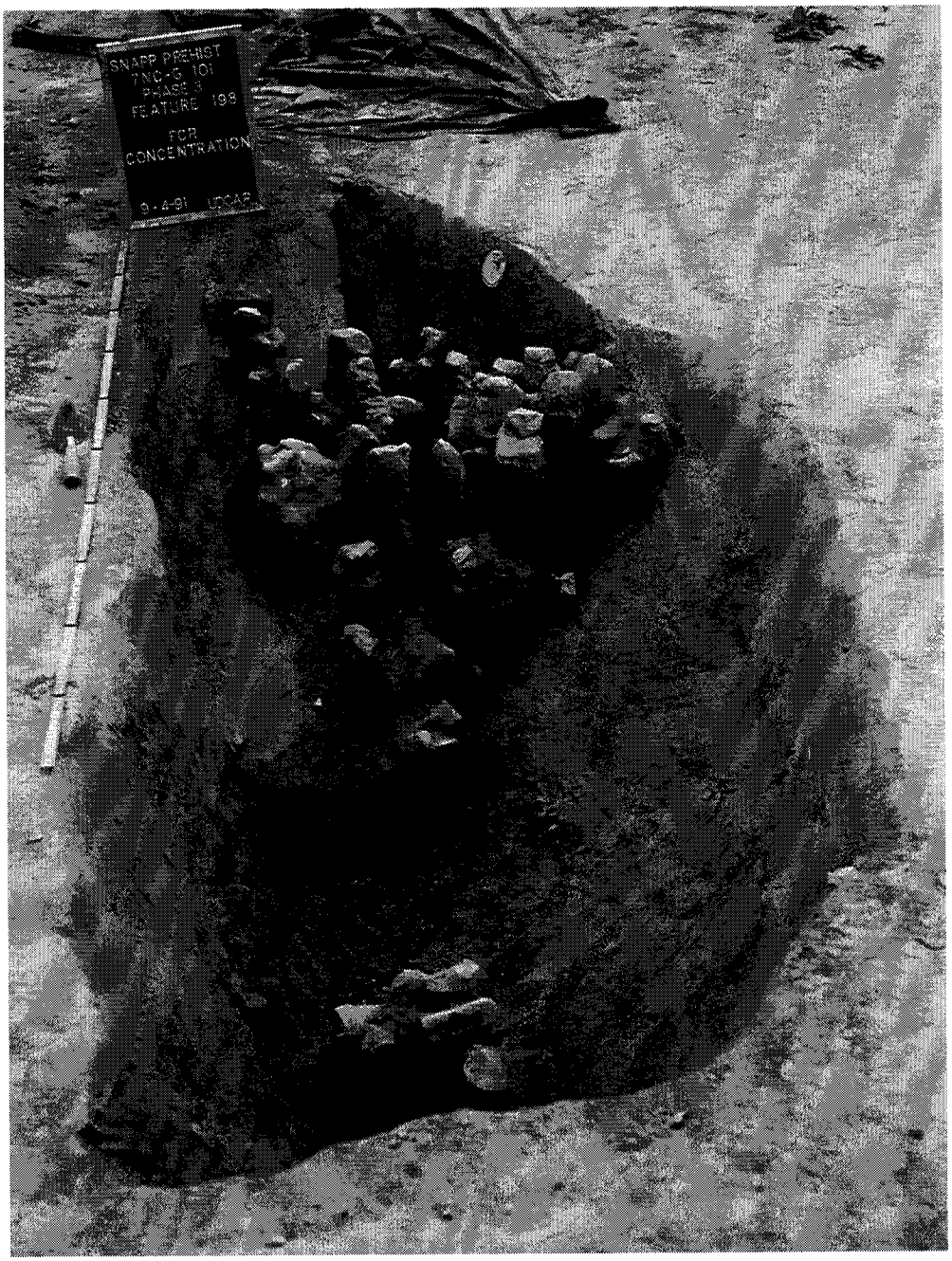
Feature 198, Opening Plan View - Type 11 Feature



A total of 23.217 kilograms of fire-cracked rock, predominately less than 7.5 centimeters in diameter, was recovered from Feature 198. Other artifacts from Feature 198 included 93 lithic flakes with cortex, 34 lithic flakes without cortex, four utilized flakes, one core, one rhyolite Fox Creek projectile point dated to ca. A.D. 500 - 1000, and small non-diagnostic sherds of steatite and grit tempered ceramics. The abundance of fire-cracked rock and heavy soil discoloration suggest that Feature 198 may have functioned as a hearth pit and/or as a refuse pit.

PLATE 35

Feature 198, Excavated Plan View - Type 11 Feature



Feature 153, the prime example of a Type 12 feature complex is described earlier in this report. This feature is the only clear-cut example of a preserved house; however, Features 147 and 59 (Figure 59) may be additional examples. Nonetheless, their identification as Type 12 features is speculative, and they are <u>not</u> listed in Table 5.

FIGURE 59
Distribution of Type 12 Features